Wanted—Male Help.

Boots, Shoes, Saloons, &c.

WANTED—For the Union Pacific Railroad, a good boot and shoe maker, at Cheyenne. Apply at once, at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, a first class Lake or Ocean Cook. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—Laborers—Good wages will be paid to men that can work. Apply at the corner of Jefferson and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell "Maple Soda" and Kendall Cream Candies. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced steward. Best of recommendations required. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—A man to do horse grading. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—Six good men to work at general cooking. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—Two salesmen of experience and good address. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—A good energetic solicitor for life insurance. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—A good energetic salesman for life insurance company. Address P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced dry goods salesman. No other need apply, as it is useless.

WANTED—Three young men to clerk in a wholesale house; none need apply unless of good character. GENERAL WHOLESALE, Tribune office.

WANTED—Two or three boys, 14 years of age, to work in a store; a brisk, active boy preferred. Inquire on Milwaukee-av., corner of Division-st.

WANTED—A boy to carry a route on the Sunday Herald; must live south of the river. Apply at the Herald office, 167 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—Solid silverware burnishers. Apply at No. 55 Canal-place, on second floor.

WANTED—Slate roofers and tinsmiths at ROBERT CORFIELD'S, 34 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A first-class wagon maker to take charge of a shop in the country. Apply to WILLIAM A. KENT, 9 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A tinner to go in the country. Apply to WILLIAM A. KENT, 9 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A boot maker, a good cutter and fitter, apply at 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A first-class picture frame maker. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A good bookbinder. Also an apprentice. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Immediately, four good carpenters and calkers. Steady work. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl to cook and iron in a small family. Wages $3 per week. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A first class baker capable of making crackers. Apply, with references, at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Plasterers and laborers. Apply at 62 Lake-st. L. W. SWALLOW.

WANTED—Two good tin roofers. Best of wages. Apply to JAMES PARKER, 91 Randolph-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This morning, 20 choppers and teamsters for Indiana. Apply at once at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Men to fill several good situations. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—This day, laborers for railroads and farms. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—To leave this day, 15 track laborers. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—This day, 100 men to go South. Wages $1 per day; steady work to a year also. Apply to WILLIAM A. KENT, 9 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers at Kankakee, Ill., and Indiana. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—5 carpenters for railroad bridges. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeeper, Lantry clerk, 2 waiters, 2 cooks, 2 chambermaids, 2 dishwashers, 2 porters, 2 boys. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl thoroughly acquainted with a paper cutting machine. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—First-class operators on Singer machines, on coats. Also good finishers. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A girl to fold envelopes. Apply at Room 20 No. 10 Lasalle-st. F. L. HASKINS & CO.

House Servants.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family at 167 Jackson-st., between Reuben and Fifteen-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs. Liberal wages. Apply at the Cathedral.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at No. 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl, at No. 167 Dearborn-st. References required.

WANTED—At 81 Twenty-second-st., a girl to take care of children. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A smart and neat colored girl to do housework. Wages $3 per week. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A cook. One accustomed to a private family preferred. Wages $4.50. Apply at 156 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A good chambermaid. Also an assistant. Apply at the Sherman House, corner of Fifth and Lake-sts.

WANTED—Immediately, four good carpenters and calkers. Steady work. Apply at 62 Lake-st., or address H. R. HARRIS, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl to cook and iron in a small family. Inquire at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A first class baker capable of making crackers. Apply, with references, at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Plasterers and laborers. Apply at 62 Lake-st. L. W. SWALLOW.

WANTED—Two good tin roofers. Best of wages. Apply to JAMES PARKER, 91 Randolph-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell, or exchange for real estate, store and dwelling Hardware stock, invoicing about $10,000. Address, in full, C. H. HOWARD, Wright's Railroad Depot, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, or miscellaneous goods. Call on Mrs. WILMOT, 167 Jackson-st., between Reuben and Fifteen-st.

WANTED—Agents' traveling to country to sell watches, jewelry, &c. Call at once. A. STORRIE.

WANTED—A good assortment of old broken, rose, silver watches, gold, jewelry, silver, plated ware, &c., for which I will pay a liberal price. Call at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—To leave this day, 15 track laborers. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

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Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent or Purchase—A small cottage, still, located in a good school locality, for a family of two children. Address, stating lowest rent or cash price, Box 5,000, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished lodging room, in the counter room from the Court House, or Lake-st. bridge. Address, stating terms, Box 5,000, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, a furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no children, on the South Side, near the Court House. Address CHAS. G. HOWES, Wright's Railroad Depot, Opera House.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of about 6 rooms, for which I will pay a liberal rent for a term of years. Address W. F. FOSTER, 62 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house with or without stable. Inquire at 156 West Adams-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A first class house on Walnut-st. Must be cheap. Address, stating where and price, Box 5,000, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house on Wabash or Michigan-av., for a term of years, by a family of two. Address A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house, cast of Wabash-av., on Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sts., by a family of two. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage or part of a cottage, suitable for housekeeping for a family of two persons, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, Box 5,000, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage or part of a cottage, suitable for housekeeping for a family of two persons, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, Box 5,000, Tribune office.

Situations Wanted.

Male.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as salesman or collector. Address, stating salary, Box 5,000, Tribune office

# The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, and delivered in this city and Brooklyn for Twenty-five Cents per week. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and mailed to subscribers at Five Dollars per annum. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued every Thursday morning, and mailed to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum.

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## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*NATIONAL.*

For President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AT LARGE.
HORACE GREELEY, of New-York.
ANDREW A. HUMPHREY,
THOMAS J. HENDERSON, of Illinois.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lorenzo Thrustan, | 2. Samuel C. Fessa, |
| 3. John S. Bussey, | 4. D. G. Thrustopher, |
| 5. Lewis Nichols, | 6. Charles D. Stimson, |
| 7. Henry W. Disbrow, | 8. Edward Knickerbocker, |
| 9. Thomas G. Pratt, | 10. Chas. J. Folger, |
| 11. J. O. Hunter, | 12. Daniel W. Munn, |
| 13. J. W. Flanagan. | |

*STATE.*

For Governor,
JOHN M. PALMER,
of Springfield.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
of Jonesboro.

For Secretary of State,
EDWARD RUMMEL,
of Peoria.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT,
of Carlinville.

For State Auditor,
CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT,
of Carlinville.

For Attorney General,
WASHINGTON BUSHNELL,
of Ottawa.

For Congressmen at Large,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
of Carbondale.
ROBERT E. LOGAN, of Sterling.

For Presidential Commissioners,
ANDREW McMAHAN, of Cook.
JOHN REID, of Jasper.
ROBERT E. LOGAN, of Sterling.

*CONGRESSIONAL.*

For Representatives,

| | |
|---|---|
| District. | |
| 1. | NORMAN B. JUDD, of Chicago. |
| 2. | JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of St. Charles. |
| 3. | ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, of Galena. |
| 4. | THOMAS J. TURNER, of Rock Island. |
| 5. | JESSE O. NORTON, of Joliet. |
| 6. | JOHN C. McNULTA, of Ottawa. |
| 7. | JOHN E. WOODS, of Springfield. |
| 8. | RICHARD J. HINTON, of Springfield. |
| 9. | JOHN DOUGLAS, of Jacksonville. |
| 10. | JAMES M. ALLEN, of Macomb. |
| 11. | WILLIAM H. BAY, of Lawrenceville. |
| 12. | GREEN B. RAUM, of Harrisburg. |

*LEGISLATIVE.*

For State Senator,
Twenty-fourth District—EDWIN C. DORE.

For Representatives,
Fifty-ninth District—ROBERT L. T. BOND.
J. A. REYNOLDS.
Sixtieth District—PETER A. HUNSON, J. C. KNUDSEN-BEKOE.
Sixty-first District—ELEAZAR LORD, S. S. TAYLOR.

*BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.*

Members of State Board of Equalization,
Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—A. H. DOLL.
Twenty-fifth Senatorial District—SOMERS WILLMARTH.

*COUNTY.*

For State's Attorney,
CHARLES M. REED.

For Sheriff,
GUSTAVE LEHRER.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
NORMAN T. GASSETTE.

For Coroner,
BENJAMIN F. LEAVEL.

*TOWN.*

For Supervisor,
JOHN CHICKERING.
Assistant Supervisor—Andrew Summerfield.
Assistant Supervisor—Isaac Phelps.
Assessor—Isaac Phelps.
Town Clerk—Otto Bloedt.
Collector—Edward Hayden.
Superintendent of Highways—H. Harden.
Assistant Superintendent—H. Loding.
Assessor—Thomas Kingsford.
Collector—Jacob Hoster.
Constables—Wm. Hoster, Jr.
Superintendent—Wm. Hoster.
Assistant Superintendent—Judius Kent.
Assessor—Albert Fisch.
Collector—Emil Ohme.
Town Clerk—Gerhard Hoster.

*WARD.*

For Supervisors,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ward. | |
| 1. | William G. Onie. |
| 2. | Thomas Hoyne. |
| 3. | Charles B. Lawe. |
| 4. | Wm. Bross. |
| 5. | William Bunker. |
| 6. | James Stewart. |
| 7. | Thomas G. Shaw. |
| 8. | Wilbur S. Smith. |
| 9. | Frederick Regnier. |
| 10. | A. B. Johnson. |
| 11. | Charles Wentworth. |
| 12. | Charles West. |
| 13. | Thomas Hoyne, Jr. |
| 14. | Adolph Meyer. |
| 15. | Michael Diversey. |

For Convention to form a New Constitution.

### AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its New York correspondent vindicating the honesty, integrity and faith of the majority of members in favor of repudiation, and to quote from greenbacks, and the *Times* calmly frowns the same gladsome prophecy and flatters the same worn waggish advice on the subject of repudiation. Our London correspondent says that the market for American securities has been depressed by the articles in the *Times*, and that the friends of the United States, and the advocates of liberal principles in Europe, have been much mortified by the tone of the leading newspaper of the common white man of the Northern States. This is the "intolerable indignity" which reconstruction has put upon the white rebels of the South. The Reconstruction acts deprive no man of the right to vote in any of the reconstructed States; on the contrary, re-construction contemplates the fullest and most extended exercise of that right, and commits to the people of each State the right to regulate that question for themselves.

The political hardship, oppression, degradation to which the Southern people have been reduced, is that to which all the States of the North have always been subject. The free people of the North have always been compelled to forfeit their votes unless they would pay for it if hired. The Southern people have enjoyed an exemption from this hardship, and have not only had their work done for them, but they could sell the laborers as property from one to the other. That peculiar privilege has been taken away, and these laborers have been armed by the law with freedom, citizenship, a civil standing in courts of justice, and have been given the ballot with which to defend those rights. The free laborer of the North has had those privileges always, and we be to the party that attempts to deprive him of the ballot by which he protects his personal freedom.

The Southern rebels would have long since acquiesced in this state of things had not the Northern Copperheads advised them to resist; proclaiming that, in case of a Democratic President, reconstruction would be trampled in the dust, and the Southern rebels be restored to exclusive political power. These people already give unmistakable signs that the war which they intended, in case Seymour shall be elected, will give way to a general reliance upon the wisdom and moderation of General Grant, believing that the man who can stem the army of hungry preserved his country will not peril his fame by dealing unjustly with any portion of his countrymen. They will turn their backs with scowling faces upon Blair, and the Seymours, and the Pendletons, who have deceived them, and accepting the situation of civil and political equality under Grant, will prosper and grow rich under the peace, order and tranquility which his election will secure to the country.

The *Tribune*, of New York, says that "intelligent and thinking persons to be in order to almost any lack for the bankruptcy of the end of the year will suffer more than three weeks. So soon as the elections are over, the whole country will resume its business." In the South will resume.—*Chicago Times.*

We fully agree with the *Times* that, so soon as the elections are over, the rioting and turbulence in the South will cease, providing always that General Grant is elected President of the United States. The "riotous and turbulent" are the work of the Ku-Klux Klans, who have inaugurated a reign of terror and assassination for the purpose of intimidating the Union men, both white and colored, from voting, and carrying the Southern States for Seymour and Blair. The rebels since the New York Democratic Convention, have been defiant and devilish. They can hardly restrain themselves from beginning the job of trampling the new born loyalty in the dust, and setting up the standard of the "Lost Cause." Elect General Grant President—his Letter the majority the better—and the rioting and turbulence will at once cease, and peace will prevail over all that section of country. Elect Seymour and Blair, and "rioting and turbulence" will break out with ten-fold violence. He who doubts it, wilfully and wickedly shuts his eyes to the inevitable.

The Chicago *Times* says: "The times are hard; the wages of mechanics and laboring men are going down." We have inquired of the officers of the Trades-Union when the bodies they represent had reduced their rates of wages. They stared at us in utter astonishment, and said they had not heard of it. We showed them the statement in the *Times*. "Oh," said they, "it is that old 'the foundation there is for the report!' 'Just wait until the election is over and you will hear no more of that nonsense. There has never been a better year for laboring men since they were able to work."

### AN IRISH WAIL.

A New York despatch to the Western press says:

"An appeal to their fellow-countrymen at the North to vote for copperism and Blair and the Democratic ticket, is published in the leading paper of Dublin, Ireland. The letter is signed by the most prominent Irishmen of the southern States. They say that the Irish vote of the North will decide the fate of the Union, and that hundreds of thousands have been deprived of the official positions to which they were elected or appointed by the Republicans, because they are Irish."

Every intelligent man knows that the State Constitutions and laws of Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, where the slavers of this address hail from, disfranchise no citizen, white or black, native ex rebel or naturalized alien.

If any Irishmen have been excluded from the reinstration it is simply because they are not citizens but aliens. It may be a hardship to these modest Celts that they are not allowed to vote the rebel ticket within six weeks after leaving their native land.

It is probable that the signers of the address, in concocting their falsehood thought their countrymen in the North did not know that the elections in all the Southern States (except in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia) are held under the Reconstruction act of Congress, but under the new State constitutions, which establish universal suffrage for all citizens, whether native rebels, rebel Irish, loyal blacks or Union whites. But even if the elections in the South were held under the Reconstruction act of Congress no loyal Irishmen would be disfranchised. It is quite true that the rebel Irish perjured themselves when they turned traitors, having taken an oath to support the Constitution and government of the United States, which they wickedly violated, and they richly deserve to be disfranchised for their double crime against country and constitution. But Congress dealt mercifully with these wretches and restored the franchise to them, which favor they now reciprocate by uniting with the rebels to oppress and re-enslave the colored native citizens of the South.

But the address says that "thousands of Irishmen, elected or appointed to office in the Southern States, have been deprived of their official positions."

We should like to know what offices the rebel aristocracy of the South ever gave them. The "poor white trash" were too proud to keep the blacks in bondage, but never were allowed to hold office-holding, as well as slave-holding, was an exclusive prerogative of the oligarchy. The highest office that an Irishman ever got in the South, at the hands of the rebel lords, was that of street-cleaning and shovelling earth into the carts, and as a great favor for extra pro-slavery service he was sometimes exalted to the high dignity of policeman, or patrolman, to watch the negroes and see that they kept were in their cabins by nine o'clock at night and at their work by daylight in the morning.

"Deprived of official position to which they were elected or appointed"—that is the only Irish grievance. The rebel aristocracy permitted the Irish to hold, what they considered, the offices which the rebel aristocracy permitted the Irish to hold, when they deserved it, but not when they deserved better. And they will never obtain, nor do they deserve, any better offices so long as they are the voluntary dupes of the rebel oligarchy.

### WILL THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS FIGHT?

The Southern Democrats cannot understand why the Northern Democrats will fight for the success of the Republican party. At the South the rope, the knife, and the bludgeon, soon stifle Radicalism. To make Republican speeches and vote Republican tickets there is death without the protection of the military has been rendered impossible, and the rebels can comprehend why the same permission cannot be granted at the North by the civil authorities.

"I say that the Democratic party intends to *trample these laws in the dust*, because they are unconstitutional and void." So said Chief Justice Supreme Court of the United States. *Ids not that how it was affirmed on the subject.*

The Southern fire-eaters intend to hold the Northern doughfaces up to the fulfilment of the pledge in the platform to nullify the laws of Congress, and destroy by military force all the new State Governments in the South. And if Seymour has not the courage and pluck to "boss the job" he will be pushed out of his chair by the Ku-Klux and Blair will be exalted in the throne. The easy and sure way to prevent all these disorders and perils to the public peace is to vote for GRANT. If Seymour is not elected the red-hot rebels will be prevented from assassinating him for refusing to obey their revolutionary orders, and he will not be placed with the terrible alternative before him of inaugurating civil war for the restoration of the "Lost Cause," or vacating his office under penalty of death, to make room for Blair.

* And then comes a harvest, more bountiful than has been known for many years, and counting twice the amount of the average crop, and the price of this crop than was received by the harvest of last year."—*Times.*

It appears by news from the West Indies, that the Republic of Hayti has now four Presidents in the field. The number is constantly increasing, grows constantly more complete and hopeless.

This is the legitimate result of electing a President, to "trample the laws in the dust," and to employ the army to undo the action of his predecessor. As soon as a President feels warranted in assuming that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and void, and to be disregarded, the result is that many persons assume his acts to be illegal and to be met with him with contempt. In this way Hayti has four Presidents, each trying to trample all the others in the dust. Do the American people want the anarchy of Hayti, which Blair and Seymour propose to establish?

Says a Copperhead paper: "Money commands high rates of interest, and prices are cheap." If that be true, those who have spare cash can do well by lending it, and, if "prices are low," everybody will be enabled to purchase their household goods so much cheaper, and thereby save money. There is no such reduction in the rates of wages, and consequently the working classes will be able to buy more of the necessaries of life with their earnings.

### Longfellow's "New England Tragedies."

It is considered the privilege of genius when it has achieved universal recognition, to be free from criticism. Whether the common eyes are dazzled in looking upward, or that there is a shade of irreverence in suggesting that he possesses the feeble faculties of mortals, in such cases, is generally regarded as hypercriticism, and a doubt as worse carping. Mr. Longfellow is acknowledged as the first poet of our country, and is as widely read, and perhaps better known in England than Tennyson or Browning. Whether time will impair his reputation, or whether another generation will not learn to appreciate Emerson and Browning and Lowell rather, and to place Longf llow a somewhat less exalted place, it is certain that the reading public now will hardly permit any question of the achievement of the latter or patiently accept any suggestion of a fault in him. At the risk, nevertheless, of running counter to this general feeling, we venture to say that Mr. Longfellow's last poems, which the publishers call his "New England Tragedies," are a failure. And if Seymour has not the courage and pluck to "boss the job" he will be pushed out of his chair by the Ku-Klux and Blair will be exalted in the throne. The easy and sure way to prevent all these disorders and perils to the public peace is to vote for GRANT. If Seymour is not elected the red-hot rebels will be prevented from assassinating him for refusing to obey their revolutionary orders, and he will not be placed with the terrible alternative before him of inaugurating civil war for the restoration of the "Lost Cause," or vacating his office under penalty of death, to make room for Blair.

Undoubtedly it is a tragedy—poetic license to "mislate the day or year" within moderate limits, and to "group events together" that were in reality far apart, provided their distance was not too great, and especially provided they were events at all. But it is a license that can hardly be allowed, even to a poet, to place an historical character in a period in which, by want of years, he could not have acted and in a locality where he never lived, that, there may be fixed upon him a part which did not belong to him, which is, in itself, a stigma upon his reputation and the very opposite of the whole tenor of his life. In Mr. Longfellow's "John Endicott," the first of "The New England Tragedies," the queen of which is laid in Boston, John Norton is the Archbishop of Canterbury, [illegible] by the hands of the Governor, [illegible] the Quakers to be whipped, but did not dare to do it. The character of the ferocious bigot, forgets the meekness and mercy of the Christian minister. We have not the authorities at hand to refresh our memory, but, if that does not greatly misrepresent Mr. John Norton was a clergyman in London, but was settled all his life in the Christian ministry in his country parish in a town eighty miles south of it. He was the friend of the Tragedy in 1656, and toward its end Mather's child was born. But John Norton was then a very young man, if not a boy, had not yet commenced his career as a clergyman, and certainly did not die till about half a century later, when he was buried—where his tombstone still stands—in the ancient burial-ground of the old church where he so long laboured—now the oldest meeting-house on this continent—in Hingham, Mass. That he ever approved of the prosecution of the Quakers, which took place before his time, in which, from his youth, he could have taken no part, there is no evidence—the letting; on the contrary, he is known, to those familiar with his religious history, to have been a man of a gentle and merciful disposition, and we think—though on this point we do not have the authorities at hand to refer to authority to turn to—that he and his people were involved in some controversy with the Colonial civil authorities for certain objectionable liberal views on theological questions which had grown up and were entertained here and there. They seem, therefore, to have been "no church," on the part of the people, but rather the careless, moulding of a year, which this part an historical character in a place where it had no part. To date many years before he could have taken any active part in public affairs, and, in the progress of years, he was not the man to be apt to act altogether foreign to his nature and the same he has left behind him. If Mr. Longfellow has any of the early local history of Massachusetts to know of a case of really so little mark as John Norton had been, it is difficult to believe that he should not have known that there was no foundation of the pledge in the form to nullify the laws of Congress, and destroy by military force all the new State Governments in the South. And if Seymour has not the courage and pluck to "boss the job" he will be pushed out of his chair by the Ku-Klux and Blair will be exalted in the throne. The easy and sure way to prevent all these disorders and perils to the public peace is to vote for GRANT. If Seymour is not elected the red-hot rebels will be prevented from assassinating him for refusing to obey their revolutionary orders, and he will not be placed with the terrible alternative before him of inaugurating civil war for the restoration of the "Lost Cause," or vacating his office under penalty of death, to make room for Blair.

* "The Republican party intends to trample the laws in the dust, and to employ the army to undo the action of his predecessor. As soon as a President feels warranted in assuming that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and void, and to be disregarded, the result is that many persons assume his acts to be illegal and to be met with him with contempt. In this way Hayti has four Presidents, each trying to trample all the others in the dust. Do the American people want the anarchy of Hayti, which Blair and Seymour propose to establish?

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

### The Success of the Spanish Revolution.

### Reception of Isabella in France—Her Preparations for Exile—Misfortunes of the Bourbons.

### Meeting of the Peace Congress at Berne.

### Slight Troubles in Prussia—The Pope and the Council—Death of Count Walewski.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

The government of Queen Isabella, of Spain, has come where all things must go sooner or later—into the nothingness of the past. The telegraph told you of her fall on the day that it happened, and when you read these lines, which I write under the stir of this great event, three days will have passed away, and the whole matter will be, for all of us, but an historic occurrence. Thus quickly does the world move. It is therefore this an historical character in a place where it had no part. To date many years before he could have taken any active part in public affairs, and, in the progress of years, he was not the man to be apt to act altogether foreign to his nature and the same he has left behind him. If Mr. Longfellow has any of the early local history of Massachusetts to know of a case of really so little mark as John Norton had been, it is difficult to believe that he should not have known that there was no foundation of the pledge in the form to nullify the laws of Congress, and destroy by military force all the new State Governments in the South. And if Seymour has not the courage and pluck to "boss the job" he will be pushed out of his chair by the Ku-Klux and Blair will be exalted in the throne. The easy and sure way to prevent all these disorders and perils to the public peace is to vote for GRANT. If Seymour is not elected the red-hot rebels will be prevented from assassinating him for refusing to obey their revolutionary orders, and he will not be placed with the terrible alternative before him of inaugurating civil war for the restoration of the "Lost Cause," or vacating his office under penalty of death, to make room for Blair.

* "The Republican party intends to trample the laws in the dust, and to employ the army to undo the action of his predecessor. As soon as a President feels warranted in assuming that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and void, and to be disregarded, the result is that many persons assume his acts to be illegal and to be met with him with contempt. In this way Hayti has four Presidents, each trying to trample all the others in the dust. Do the American people want the anarchy of Hayti, which Blair and Seymour propose to establish?

Says a Copperhead paper: "Money commands high rates of interest, and prices are cheap." If that be true, those who have spare cash can do well by lending it, and, if "prices are low," everybody will be enabled to purchase their household goods so much cheaper, and thereby save money. There is no such reduction in the rates of wages, and consequently the working classes will be able to buy more of the necessaries of life with their earnings.

### Longfellow's "New England Tragedies."

It is considered the privilege of genius when it has achieved universal recognition, to be free from criticism. Whether the common eyes are dazzled in looking upward, or that there is a shade of irreverence in suggesting that he possesses the feeble faculties of mortals, in such cases, is generally regarded as hypercriticism, and a doubt as worse carping. Mr. Longfellow is acknowledged as the first poet of our country, and is as widely read, and perhaps better known in England than Tennyson or Browning. Whether time will impair his reputation, or whether another generation will not learn to appreciate Emerson and Browning and Lowell rather, and to place Longf llow a somewhat less exalted place, it is certain that the reading public now will hardly permit any question of the achievement of the latter or patiently accept any suggestion of a fault in him. At the risk, nevertheless, of running counter to this general feeling, we venture to say that Mr. Longfellow's last poems, which the publishers call his "New England Tragedies," are a failure

# ITALY.

## The Great Inundation.

## The Adige and the Po Overflowed.

## Destruction of Life and Loss of Property.

## A Visit to Petrarch's Tomb--Petrarch's House--The Valleys of Padua, Veronese and Rovigo.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Rovigo, Oct. 8, 1868.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

As it was in the days of Noah so it is in our days of December, 1868--floods and rumors of floods, ruin, devastations and terror everywhere. The Ticino overflowed, actually occupying the entire valley between the mountains of Bellinzona and Biasca, the Lake of Como and Lago Maggiore overflowed, and here the inhabitants shut in between the Po and Adige, which threaten every moment to burst their banks. Just as we were leaving Padua, we received an invitation from some friends to meet them at Este, and spend a few days among the Euganean Hills. I so on Saturday we arrived at Este, intending to go to Arqua at once on our mountain tour. But the

RAIN HAD BEGUN AGAIN

and the rains descended, and, for a couple of days, we were penned up in a hotel or compelled to wander under the wet sky in amusement in the churches, the museum, and the very miserable reading rooms. For antiquarians this city has a small attraction, founded on fact by Mente, or Antenore, grandson of Priam, subject to Rome 304 B. C., described in the tribe Romilia, as proved by the inscription, and burned to the ground by Attila, A.D.; rebuilt; drowned by the Adige 580, and rebuilt by Berengarius I. 900. Recent excavations have brought to light numerous monuments of Greeks, Roman, Etruscan and Cenomen origin, all carefully expounded and illustrated by Furlanetto, of Este, and pres ved in the museum. Among the old manuscripts exists the local law of Ilide, which deserves to be transcribed and domesticated at the present time. In these days, when the proprietors of the soil are at their wits' ends to save their grapes and vines, their splendid peaches, figs, chestnuts and apples, from the petty spoilers of the land, it would be well to decree once more that "Who steals fruit and does not pay the fine, shall be tied to a pillar in the market-place, with the stolen goods hung around his neck; that from St. Peter's Day, to the close of the vintage no one shall set foot in the cultivated fields, no sportsman be allowed on the hills from April to the end of autumn; that the robbers of plants, stones and wood, those who damage the plantation, shall pay a heavy fine." Again, public health would benefit were it re-enacted that "filth shall not be thrown from the Windows or into the wells, or into the river," but we live in too enlightened times for such petty regulations. Not to the wood fire in the comfortable little city, placed between Padua, Montagnana and Legnago; its commerce is prospering, and its Banca Popolare, the population is divided into Liberals and ——. The priests fight savagely against all innovations. Only last month they set out their hearts on a grand procession in honor of the Madonna. The Liberals protested; the delegate included; the procession was postponed up the village populations; furnished them with knives and cudgels; and the mountaineers from Arqua, and vowed they would cross blood in the streets rather than be not duly honored. Delegates and counsel go to the Prefect at Padua, who, true to the Venetian willingness to oblige, telling the priests that they might do what they liked within the church, if that any procession should be begun. So with this compromise they have obliged no content themselves hundreds and thousands of peasants assembled and entered the church, but not a single procession took place, instead of being carried round the city, and no disturbance occurred.

Communal schools are established and required, but the priests oppose their solution by every means in their power, and fairly routed round Padua, they are triumphant here for the time being.

PETRARCH'S TOMB.

On Monday the sun peered out and in a couple of hours we had set forth for Arqua, the Valle Pratum a pompous at their ominous prophecy of still more rain, and still more terrific mountain slopes. Arqua is situated on the Monte Venda, one of the Euganean chain. Arqua is reached from Este, distant about 5 miles, by a good road, and the ride is delightful, winding in the vicinity between rich farm land and vineyards, and then ascending the mountain, with fine views of the valley and the Adige. Arqua is a small village, which contains the house of Petrarch, and the church where he is buried. The house is small, and in which Francesco I. da Carrara, an the Bishop Prato, so often visited him. It is now the property of Silvestri, is now uninhabited, but, after the fashion of Italy, is open to the public, and allowed and entered as the entirety to the south is of the first ordinary stubbiness, and a large fire-place, as a smith's shop, and recent construction, although the dame who shows the room says she has lived in it herself *at their feasts*. Hideous frescoes deface the walls, but the ceiling has been preserved, and contains the autograph sonnets by Cesarotti and Alfieri.

Among the visitors' books, which date from 1770 to-day, we found the signature of Napoleon which once was there. "*Ch'essendo Kaiser*," said the custodess; "everybody will steal it, but we do not, we are too proud to say that we have had to put the iron-chain and the padlock on it." Up, then, and down again, and we could chip off a piece.

After paying due tribute to these supposed relics of the poet, and inserting our more interest in the tiny cell where he fell asleep for the last time, we adjourned to a podere above the house, for the view of the valley, divided by the hill ranges whose beauty has to be seen to be appreciated, but cannot be surpassed, then descended to the village to taste the Venetian wine, and to see the small part of it spring the poet's song, and, as said that we had hardened ourselves into the Italian style, we returned to Este

JUST IN TIME

to be a little soldering in the sunset.

Sunday, the 6th, was a day of rest.

Delighted with our day's ramble we planned a second excursion, and, after breakfast, we were back to Venda, the highest of the Euganean Hills, from whose summit we had a splendid view of the valley to the Po and that in the Arqua and Arcenone, the towns and villages, the towns to visit, the fortifications and Venderolo, and the mine-hills which circled under whose shadow we were. Then we descended and took the mountain, and the famous Monastery of Praglia, Pietro Paolo and Fortunato Tiabolin's Mary Magdalen and Benedictine Monastery occupied the site at one time and "the former" In order to save time we went to the western side of the hill, where the ascent is more agreeable and the steeds bargained for on to some condition. Here we found a number of mountaineers from Arqua, and vowed they would cross blood in the streets rather than be not duly honored. Delegates and counsel go to the Prefect at Padua, who, true to the Venetian willingness to oblige, telling the priests that they might do what they liked within the church, if that any procession should be begun. So with this compromise they have obliged to

## THE CHICAGO KU-KLUX.

### Additional Particulars of the Outrage at Elgin.

### List of Persons who were Robbed and Maltreated

### Men, Women and Children Brutally Beaten.

### Abandonment of a Democrat who was Robbed and Pounded.

### Eighth Ward Riot.

Important particulars of the outrage, yesterday, by local citizens was the outrageous riot of the whole, chronicled in THE TRIBUNE of to-day. The latter portion of the Democracy celebrated the disgrace of its occurrence by making that the 31 first proceedings on Wednesday of Elgin were purely the work of pickpockets and rowdies who were entirely distinct from the White Boys in Blue. But few of the astounding acts will not cover the Truth will prevail; and creditable opinion to the fearful doings of Wednesday at Elgin that one report of Saturday was entirely correct; if anything that it came a terrible idea of the consternation which the appearance of a number of citizens of Chicago, headed by Capt. the Marshall-Rudolphe Light, told our reporter.

THE MOVEMENT ORIGINS.

It was known to the rank and leaders about town," remarked such a number declined to the pickpockets and thieves than the organ but although strangers were in town Chicago delegation got drunk and were all was disorderly. The row seems to have been started by a number of roughs who had the city arrived, which was about 6:30 p.m. Some, who knew a colored man, made him the first victim. While he stood at the bar a few moments, two roughs entered by him and abstracted $20 from the till. The man soon glutted that there were

PICKPOCKETS AND ROBBERS

in the Chicago delegation, and that they intend to take the town and give it good appellation. Miss Julia Light, while stood at the crowd with her brother had her pocket picked of $6. Young Lathe, Elgin, an unlucky, was the thief in the act of rug off with his boots and seized him by the by the scuff of the neck. Lathe dragged to the earth, and while restrained position another pickpocket ing near Ambrose Little in the face very severely, smashing his nose and the prostrate that the fellow jumped to his feet and both ran off. Lathe's boots were recovered, if, thus escaping further detection. Mrs. was robbed of Professor Matthews, residing at street. The dyed moustaches "crowding" about the poor lady so that she was unable to breathe. They next made for Mrs. and, in the meantime, and pocket-book with great force. The lady fought stoutly for a time, but finally was overpowered and obliged to surrender it. Mrs. Dickson, of Dickinson, and was also relieved of her shawl in the crowd. Meeting an acquaintance named Andrews, she mentioned him accordingly, with down, which he did. A $10 bill was found in the pocket of Mr. Dickson Elgin had $10. Mr. Dickson Elgin had $ 10 bill, which he also lost. Mr. Andrews refrain from his pocket.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF ROBBERS.

Considerable excitement occurred in the city yesterday on account of the arrest of Mr. John Lloyd, which they were charged with robbing the aforementioned gentleman. Lloyd, it appears, was in company with a number of the Chicago roughs, and, when he was arrested, he was surrounded by a number of his companions, who threatened to take him away from the officers. They succeeded in getting him as far as the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, when they were immediately confronted by a squad of police, who succeeded in rescuing their prisoner. Lloyd was then taken to the station-house, where he was locked up.

THE CHALLENGE

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1868.

Professor Pierre Carmo, Elgin, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby challenge you to play with me a game of billiards for $1,000 to $2,000 dollars, four or five hundred points up, for the sum to be played on the first table in Elgin, or any other table in Elgin—with two and three-eighths inch balls—the game to be played within ten days from the date of acceptance, when they were immediately to put up a deposit and enter into bonds for the game to be played at a basty retreat. One week's notice to be given of the time and place of playing. The game to be played for a stake, and the money to be put up in the hands of a stakeholder mutually agreed upon. This challenge is open for acceptance, and will be withdrawn unless accepted by 5 P. M. to-day.

Yours, &c., M. DICKSON.

A MEETING

was held last night at Elgin, which was very classic somewhat impatient to meet and commence operations. Carmo, when he appeared to see at his room at once; but it was not until evening that the man of billiards accompanied by two Poles, Rudolphe came into appearance at the hall, when the meeting was brought to order. The latter, evidently in the greatest excitement, addressed the house in a few words with a foreign peculiarity French, which he informed the audience that he had in pair a discussion not exigente, the visitor in the hall that he had come to play billiards, while the latter as strongly maintained the contrary. Rudolphe had come to play billiards, and he was not ill or sick, he could not be prevented from playing billiards, and therefore could not inaugurate civilities, for a time there was considerable confusion, the gentlemen of exigente would suppress the fear of the audience, and the meeting broke up in a length divided over a friendly glass of claret, and the members of the Chicago delegation, Mr. Tatterlie had been quartered at Mont. Clare, and Mr. Rudolphe at the Elgin House, and formally preceded it to arise, who seemed to think that the meeting had come to an end, when they were informed that it would be time enough for them to go to bed when they had settled their respective affairs. Rudolphe had not been idle during the evening, and had succeeded in getting up a match between Captain Travis and Emanuel Brunswick, to take place at Elgin on Wednesday evening, and he was in accord with both parties, as a bet was made on the result, which was agreed to by both parties, and the money was deposited in the hands of a stakeholder. Carmo, however, declined to accept the challenge, and left for Chicago by the 10 o'clock train, which was followed by the Chicago delegation, who knew a colored man, made him the first victim. While he stood at the bar a few moments, two roughs entered by him and abstracted $20 from the till. The man soon glutted that there were

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## THE TAGGERS.

### The Great Demonstration in Chicago To-Night.

### Over Twenty Thousand Torch-Bearers to be in Line.

### The Republicans of Chicago to Turn Out En Masse.

### Transparencies, Devices, the Goddess of Liberty, Etc.

### General Orders.

This evening's lineage will witness the greatest demonstration ever organized in the West. Not only in point of the numbers that will participate in the great procession, but in all the accessories that are ordinarily associated with political demonstrations will it surpass any previous attempt. It is confidently expected that no less than 20,000 torch-bearers will range in line, and, including wagons, carriages and mounted dismount ons, the procession will be no less than three miles in length.

THE ARRANGEMENTS

of the procession will be of an unusually interesting character. The transparencies will all be new, unique and to the point. There will be no less than fifty pandemonic vehicles in line, each appropriately decked to representation of some favorite "idea." The writer has seen a half-dozen of them, and guarantees a rich treat in store. There is considerable rivalry between the different wards as to which shall have the finest display. There will perhaps be a half dozen

BANDS OF MUSIC

supplied with a full complement of men, the accompaniment of which will be hard at work. The Ninth Ward will have a fancy decorated wagon drawn by six white horses, and the vehicle will contain thirty-seven young ladies, representing the different States of the Union. There is some trouble regarding that good dame as the Goddess of Liberty. Up to the time of this writing fourteen hundred young ladies, all beautiful, have made application of headquarters to personate the honorable character. Although the constitution of the United States has set no limit to the number of Goddesses it contains, yet that fact does not seem a little out of proportion, and a few will necessarily be disappointed. There will be probably be supplied with fiery steeds, another hundred of us might ride on the saddles of the wagons, but the rest, if they go at all, must go afoot. We are not clear whether there will be droves of carriages in line, and possibly there may be room for all. Our citizens have many good one offers of their private vehicles, and the line will no doubt be composed largely of these private carriages in the city. Many thousands of the fair daughters of Chicago have signified their intention to take part in the procession, and if they do so they will necessarily be clothed in white. Many thousands of the fair daughters of Chicago have signified their intention to take part in the procession, and if they do so they will necessarily be clothed in white. Many thousands of the fair daughters of Chicago have signified their intention to take part in the procession, and if they do so they will necessarily be clothed in white.

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